

14. EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

This chapter addresses the need for an emergency plan for the Mixed Oxide (MOX) Fuel Fabrication Facility (MFFF). In accordance with 10 CFR §70.22(i), each applicant to possess in excess of 2 curies of plutonium in unsealed form, or for which a criticality accident alarm system is required, must provide either:

- An evaluation showing that the maximum dose to a member of the public offsite due to a release of radioactive materials would not exceed 1 rem effective dose equivalent or an intake of 2 milligrams of soluble uranium, or
- An emergency plan for responding to the radiological hazards of an accidental release of special nuclear material and to any associated chemical hazards directly incident thereto.

DCS expects to be able to demonstrate that the maximum dose to a member of the public offsite due to a release of radioactive materials would not exceed 1 rem effective dose equivalent or an intake of 2 milligrams of soluble uranium. Therefore, an emergency plan for responding to the radiological hazards of an accidental release of special nuclear material and to any associated chemical hazards directly incident thereto is not required.

DCS commits to providing with the license application for possession and use of special nuclear material, an evaluation that demonstrates that the maximum dose to a member of the public would not exceed 0.01 Sv (1 rem) effective dose equivalent or an intake of 2 milligrams of soluble uranium in accordance with 10 CFR §70.22(i)(1)(i).

DCS will establish a protocol with the U.S. Department of Energy Savannah River Operations Office (DOE-SR) that will provide for integration with the existing Savannah River Site emergency preparedness program, including limitation of site access in the event of an emergency at the MFFF (see Section 1.1.2.1).

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